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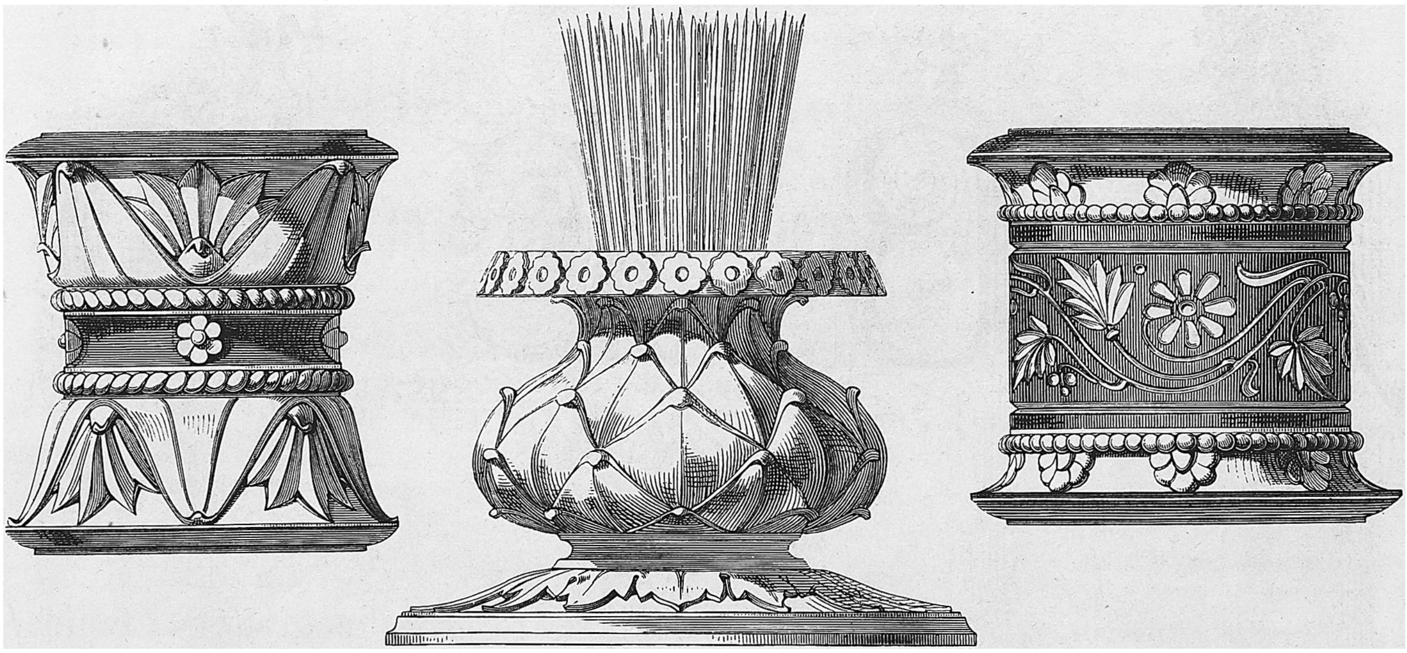

Nos. 37—39. Fancy Wood Carvings.
No. 37. Tooth-pick holder; Nos. 38 and 39. Napkin rings in black polish and yellow incised ornament.

VARIOUS.

Wood-Paper Making.

At Sydney in Gloucestershire, paper is made from wood by a process involving patents of W. Lee for slicing, rolling, or breaking, and further preparing the timber by a caustic ley into a mash, which then undergoes the usual bleaching and other processes of paper-making from other materials. Six to ten tons of breakings are prepared per hour by a 24-horse power breaking and rolling machine. The material is then put, inclosed in wire cages or nêts, into steam boilers containing a solution of caustic soda, where it is digested into mash for the paper, which, it is said, has a good surface, and is so tough that large quantities are now made for emery and glass papers. Packing paper and paper for the envelope-makers are also turned out. The fibre-boilers and evaporators are the subject of Boughton's patent, which embraces the principle of boiling and compressing wood-fibre for paper-pulp; and the rights, as far as England is concerned, have been acquired by the Gloucestershire Paper Company.

The Builder.

A novel Application of Collodion.

At a recent meeting of the Berlin Photographic Society, some details were given of a curious quality possessed by collodion, which has been recently discovered by M. Kleffel, and which may, it is thought, lead to some useful application.

He has found that if a glass plate is coated with collodion in an ordinary manner, and, after the liquid has set, a printed sheet of paper pressed upon the surface lightly with the hand, a very exact reproduction of the printed matter will be found impressed upon the collodion after the removal of the paper, the design or type remaining perfectly visible after the complete dessiccation of the film. The greasy nature of printer's ink, in all probability, prevents it being attacked by the alcohol and ether of the half-set collodion, while the remainder of the paper is completely impregnated and softened by these volatile liquids. For this reason it may be that the printing has the appearance of a bas-relief.

Bickley's "Metallic Clips for Roofing."

The inventor forms a continuous horizontal bar, secured to the rafters or framework of the roof in one length, having a series of turned-over clips or catches into which the lower edges of the slates are slid. The underside of the bar is suitably grooved to house and receive the top edges of the next row of slates or lengths of glass. Each groove may be formed in the section of the metallic bar, or may be cut as a rebate in the rafters or framework of the roof. Some of the clips or catches at intervals in the series are made to turn upon a rivet, centre outwards, for the purpose of inserting the glass or slates when required. The lengths of glass or slate are arranged to slide and but against each other, so that the one length overlaps the next, and so on throughout the series.

The Builder.

Substitute for White Lead.

The mineral compounds proposed by Mr. S. J. Hennis, of Liverpool, to be used as a paint and for other purposes, are manufactured from finely disintegrated native silicate of alumina (which forms an excellent substitute for white lead), as a base, together with vegetable and other stainers, mixed with dryers and raw linseed oil. When used as a cement, to be applied to damp walls and other purposes, a mixture of the native silicate of alumina is compounded with glue, barytes, and resin, or boiled oil.